THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862. NO. 4.

The People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

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Miscellaneous.

BLUE EYES BEHIND A VEIL.

BY LUCY A. RANDALL.

Mr. Edge was late at breakfast—that was not an unusual occurrence—and he was a little disposed to be cross, which was likewise nothing new. So he retired behind his newspaper, and devoured his eggs and toast without vouchsafing any reply, save unsociable monosyllables to the gentle remarks of the fresh looking little lady opposite—to wit: "Mrs. Edge." But she was gathering together her forces for the grand final onslaught, and when at length Mr. Edge had got down to the last paragraph, and laid aside the reading sheet, it came.

"Dear, didn't you say you were going to leave me a hundred dollars for my furs today?"

"What furs?" (Rather sharply it was spoken.)

"Those new sables, dear; my old affairs are getting shockingly shabby, and I really think—"

"Oh, pshaw! what's the use of being so extravagant? I havn't any money just now to lay out in useless follies. The old furs are good enough for any sensible woman to wear."

Mrs. Edge, good, meek little soul that she was, relapsed into obedient silence; she only sighed a soft, inward sigh, and presently began on a new track.

"Henry, will you go with me to my aunt's, to-night?"

"Can't you go alone?"

"Alone! how would it look?" Mrs. Edge's temper, for she had one, though it didn't often parade itself—was fairly roused. "You are so neglectful of those little attentions you used to pay me; you never walk with me, nor pick up my handkerchief, nor notice my dress, as you did once.

"Well, a fellow can't be forever waiting upon the women, can he?" growled Mr. Edge.

"You could be polite enough to Miss Waters last night, when you never thought to ask me if I wanted anything, though you knew perfectly well that I had a headache. I don't believe that you care so much for me as you used to do!"

And Mrs. Edge looked extremely pretty with tears in her blue eyes and a quiver on her round rosy lips.

"Pshaw!" said the husband peevishly—"Now don't be silly, Maria!"

"And in the stage, yesterday, you never asked me if I was warm enough, or put my shawl around me, while Mr. Brown was so very affectionate to his wife. It was mortifying enough, Henry, it was indeed!"

"I didn't know women were such fools," said Mr. Edge sternly, as he drew on his overcoat to escape the tempest which he saw rapidly impending. "Am I the sort of a man to make a ninny of myself doing the polite to any female creature? Did you ever know me to be conscious whether a woman had a shawl on or a swallow-tailed coat?"

Maria eclipsed the blue eyes behind a little pocket handkerchief, and Henry, the savage, banged the door loud enough to give Betty in the kitchen a nervous start.

"Raining again! I do believe we are going to have a second edition of the Deluge," said Mr. Edge to himself that evening as he ensconced his six feet of iniquity in the south-west corner of a car at the City Hall. "Go ahead, conductor, can't you? What are you waiting for? Don't you see we're full, and its dark already."

"In one minute, sir, said the conductor, as he helped a little woman with a basket on board. "Now, sir, move up a little, if you please."

Mr. Edge was exceedingly comfortable, didn't want to move up, but the light of the lamp just ignited, falling on the pearly forehead and shining golden hair of the new comer, he altered his mind and did move up.

"What lovely eyes quoth he mentally, as he bestowed a single acknowledging smile. "Real violet blue! the very color I admire most. Bless me! what business has an old married man like me thinking about eyes! What would Maria say, the jealous little minx! There—she's drawn a confounded veil over her face, and the light is as dim as a tallow dip. But those were lovely eyes!"

The fair possessor of the blue eyes shivered slightly and drew her mantilla closer around her shoulders.

"Are you cold, Miss? Pray honor me by wearing my shawl. I don't need it at all myself."

She did not refuse; she murmured some apology for troubling him, but it was not refused.

"No trouble, not a bit," said he with alacrity, arranging it on the taper shoulders; and then, as the young lady handed her fare to the conductor, he said to himself, "what a slender, lovely little hand! If there is anything I admire in a woman it is a pretty hand! Wonder what kind of a mouth she's got? It must be delightful if it corresponds with the hair and eyes.—Plague take the veil!"

But "plague," whoever that mystical power may be, did not take possession of the provoking veil, so Mr. Edge's curiosity about the mouth of the blue eyed damsel remained ungratified.

"Have you room enough, Miss? I fear you are crowded. Pray sit a little closer to me."

"Thank you, sir," was the soft reply, coming from behind the veil, as Mr. Edge rapturously reflected, "like an angel from the gloom of a dark cloud." And his heart gave a violent thump as the pretty shoulder touched his own shaggy coat in a nestling sort of a way.

"Decidedly, this is getting rather romantic," thought he; and then, with an audible whisper, "What *would* Maria say?"

The rest of the long, dark, rainy ride was delicious, with that shoulder against his own. How gallantly he jumped up to pull the strap for her; by some favoring freak of fortune it happened to be at the very street where he intended to stop.—And under all circumstances we can hardly blame him, when the cars stopped so suddenly that she caught instinctively at his hand for support, for the squeeze he gave the plump, snowy palm! any man in his senses would have done the same; it was such an inviting little lilly! Out into the rain and darkness our two pilgrims sallied, scarcely more than able to steer their course by the glimmering reflections of the street lamps on the streaming pavements.

"Allow me to carry your basket, Miss, as long as our paths lie in the same direction," said Mr. Edge courteously, relieving her of the burden as he spoke. "And—and—may-be you'd find less difficulty in walking if you'd just take my arm!"

Well, wasn't it delightful. Mr. Edge forgot the wet streets and the pitchy darkness—he thought he was walking on roses! Once, as he approached his own door, he began to feel a little nervous, and wished that the lovely incognita wouldn't hold on quite so tight. Suppose Maria should be at the window on the lookout for him, as she often was, how would she interpret matters! He couldn't make her believe that he only wanted to be polite to a fair traveller! beside, his sweeping declarations of the morning—she would be sure to recall them!

As he stopped at the right number and turned round to bid the blue eyes a regretful adieu, he was astounded to see her run lightly up the steps to enter likewise!—Gracious Apollo! He burst into a chilly perspiration at the idea of Maria's horror!

"I think you have made a mistake, Miss," stammered he, "this can't be your house."

But it was too late—she was already in the brilliantly lighted hall, and turning round threw off her dripping habiliments and made him a low courtesy.

"Very much obliged to you for your politeness, sir."

"Why it's my wife!" gasped Edge.

"And happy to see that you haven't forgotten all your gallantry towards the ladies," pursued the merciless little puss, her blue eyes (they were pretty!) all in a dance with suppressed roguery!

Edge looked from ceiling to floor, in vain search for a loop-hole of retreat; but the search was unavailing.

"Well," said he, in the most sheepish of all tones, "it's the first time I ever was polite to a woman in the cars, and hang me if it shan't be the last."

"You see, dear," said the ecstatic little lady, "I was somewhat belated—didn't expect to be delayed so long, and hadn't any idea I should meet with so much attention in the cars, and from my own husband, too! Goodness gracious, how Aunt Priscilla will enjoy the joke!"

"If you tell that old harpy," said Edge, in an accent of desperation, "I never shall hear the last of it."

"Very probably," said Maria provokingly.

"Now look here, darling," said Mr. Edge, coaxingly, "you won't say anything, will you? A fellow don't want to be laughed at by all the world! I say, Maria, you shall have the prettiest furs in New York, if you'll only keep quiet—you shall, on my honor."

The terms were satisfactory, and Maria capitulated—who wouldn't? And that is the way she got those splendid furs that filled the hearts of all her female friends with envy; and perhaps it is what made Mr. Edge such a scrupulously courteous husband ever after.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 16, 1862.—This war has given to history some of the brightest and noblest instances of personal heroism that ever illuminated the proud annals of a nation. There is a great spirit animating the mass—a spirit of pure, unselfish patriotism; but there is a great still, which lives alone in the hearts of individuals; which burns not less in the souls of age, than throbs in the restless impulses of youth—a spirit which speaks with a voice of thunder amid the din of battle, and yet becomes a Christian halo around the bed of suffering and death. But alas! the world does not always see and recognise the inspiration until the honored possessor has slipped the sables of life, and been borne beyond the reach of everything but memory and tears.

These thoughts are suggested by an incident which was related to me by Dr. Keller, of this city, concerning a lad fifteen years of age, named Charlie Jackson, who was wounded in the recent battle, and is now lying hopelessly at the point of death.

Some months ago his father raised a company in which Charlie was permitted to drill with the privates, and finally became so expert in the manual of arms that, young as he was, he was chosen the drill master. In due time, marching orders were received. Then, the father consulting the age of his boy, and probably his own paternal feelings, gave him to understand that it was his wish he would remain at home. To this Charlie strenuously demurred, and plainly told his parent that if he could not go with him, he would join another company. Yielding to his obstinacy, a sort of silent consent was given, and the lad left Memphis with his comrades. The regiment to which they belonged was detached to Burnsville, several miles distant from Corinth, and here it remained until the Friday or Saturday preceding the battle. Orders were then received that it should repair at once to the field and take its position. Charlie was asleep at the time of the departure, and the father, unwilling that one so young should undergo the fatigues of the long march of twenty miles, and the dangers of the coming fight, gave orders that he should not be disturbed. Several hours after, the boy awoke of his own accord.

At a glance, his eye took in the condition of affairs, and his knowledge of coming events satisfied him of the cause. With him to think was to act. He seized his little gun—a miniature musket which his father had made for him, and alone started on the trail of his absent regiment. Hour after hour he trudged along, and finally just as they were halting preparatory to going into battle, he succeeded in joining his company. His father chided him, but how could he do otherwise than admire the indomitable spirit of his boy. The battle commenced. Charlie took his place by his father's side, and was soon in the thickest of the fight. A bullet struck him in the body and tore an ugly wound. Still he pressed on, firing, cheering and charging with the remainder of his regiment. He seemed not to know the sensation of fear, and his youthful example on more than one occasion was the rallying point from which the men took fresh spirit.—Suddenly, at a late hour in the day, the little fellow fell shot through the leg a few inches below the hip. He gave a cheer and told his father to go on. "Don't mind me;" said he, "but keep on; I'll lay here till you come back." This of course the feelings of the parent would not permit him to do, and picking him up in his arms he carried him to the nearest hospital. Within a day or two Charlie was brought to his home in Memphis, feeble, yet full of hope and courage.

Dr. Keller was called upon to examine the wound, and, if necessary, to perform amputation; but at a glance his experienced eye saw that the poor boy was beyond the hope of recovery. Mortification had set in, and an operation would only increase his sufferings without prolonging life.—The lad noticed the sober countenance of the physician as he turned away, and went to an adjoining room to break the mournful intelligence to the weeping father and mother. Nothing could be done, but to relieve him of pain by means of opiates. A few moments afterwards he returned to the bedside of the sufferer, when the young hero abruptly met him with the question—

"Doctor, will you answer me a straightforward question, and tell me the truth?"

The physician paused a moment, and then said: "Yes, Charlie, I will, but you must prepare for bad news."

"Can I live?" was the response.

"No! Nothing can save you now but a miracle from Heaven."

"Well, I have thought so myself. I have felt as if was going to die. Do father and mother know this?"

"Yes," replied the surgeon, "I have told them."

"Please ask them to come in here."

When the parents had done so, and taken their places on either side of the bed, Charlie reached out, grasped their hands in his, and said:

"Dear father and mother, Dr. Keller says that I can't live. And now I want to ask your forgiveness for all wrong I have done. I have tried to be a good boy in every way but one, and that was when I disobeyed you both and joined the army. I could'nt help that, for I felt as if I ought to be right where you were, father, and to fight as long as I was able I'm only sorry that I can't fight through the war. If I have said anything wrong or done anything wrong won't you forgive me?"

The afflicted parents could only weep their assent.

"Now, father," continued the boy, "One thing more. Don't stay here with me, but go back to camp. Mother will take care of me, and your services are more necessary in your company than they are at home. I am not afraid to die, and I wish I had a thousand lives to lose in the same way. And, father, tell the boys when you get back how I died—just as a soldier ought to. Tell them to fight the Yankees as long as there is one left in the country, and *never give up!* Tell them, too, to kill just as they think will avenge the death of Charlie, and whenever you fill up the company with new men let them know, that besides their country there's a little boy in Heaven who will watch them and pray for them as they go into battle.

And so is dying one of the bravest spirits that was ever breathed into the human body by its Divine Maker. The scene I have described is one of which we sometimes read, but rarely behold, and the Surgeon told me that inured as he was to spectacles of suffering and woe, as he stood by this, a silent spectator, his heart overflowed in tears, and he knelt down and sobbed like a child.

How true are the lines of the poet—

"The good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as Summer's dust,
Burn to the socket."

Another similar incident has been related to me by a Captain in one of the Kentucky Regiments concerning the dying moments of Lieut Colonel Holbrook, his superior officer.

I make no apology for these narrations, first, because they are a part of history, and deserve a place upon its noblest page; and secondly, because there are touches of nature in them, which must find a response in the heart of every reader. They are illustrious examples of living and dying patriotism, which every Southern soldier may well strive to emulate in his perilous career to glory

Lieutenant Colonel Holbrook was severely wounded in two or three places; in one mortally, but he fell at the head of his regiment in one of its proudest moments—a victorious charge. He was conveyed at once to the hospital, and there learned that his injuries were of a mortal character. After the battle several of his officers paid him a visit. They found life fast ebbing, though he was still able to converse. He desired to be propped up in bed, and then he talked to them like a Christain soldier.

"In the course of my official duties with you, gentlemen," he said, "I have had little or no occasion to speak with you upon the subject of religion, but this is a time when, as fellow men, we may commune frankly together. And I desire to bear witness to the fact that I am at the present moment deriving all my strength and consolation from the firm reliance which I have upon the blessing of religion. I know I am not prepared for death as I ought to have been, and as I hope you may be, but I feel safe in reposing upon the strong arm of God, and trusting to Him for my future happiness. Before this war is closed some of you may be brought upon the threshold of the eternal world, as I have been, and my earnest prayer is that the messenger of death may find you waiting. Throughout my existence I have found nothing in my experience that has afforded me more substantial happiness than Christianity, and now, as I lie here conscious that life is waning, I desire to bear testimony of a peaceful mind, of a firm faith in the grand scheme of salvation.

"Farewell, my comrades, and may we all meet in a better world."

PERSONNE.

VICISSITUDES OF WAR.

The recent successes of the enemy in capturing some of our outposts, and obtaining temporary foot-holds upon our soil, have inspired the Federals with brilliant anticipations of the speedy suppression of the "rebellion" and the subjugation of the South. They have also caused grave apprehensions on the part of some amongst us, which the history of the past will not justify.

There is a striking parallel in the causes of the wars of 1776 and 1861. Our fathers were subject to tyrannical oppression; but among their grievances they never complained of the operation of wrongs which would of necessity bring upon them, at no distant day, the horrors of a servile insurrection, unless averted by a revolution. They complained of unjust taxation—but their burdens were *small* in comparison with the tribute which the South has been paying to the North under the operation of prohibitory tariffs and fishing bounties, and legislative enactments that built up the manufacturing and commercial interests of one section at the expense of the agricultural pursuits of another. The necessities for a revolution were not so great then as now. Yet the American Revolution has an honored page in history.

The Colonies had scarcely one eighth of the population of the nation arrayed against them. Their indifferent arms and scanty military stores were contemptible when compared with the equipments of the armies they encountered; and they were almost destitute both of manufactories to make them and ships to bring them from abroad. They had no Navy to meet the Mistress of the Seas. Yet, actuated by a stern purpose and upheld by a firm conviction of the justice of their cause, they entered upon the unequal contest, committing the issue to the decision of a just Providence.

Then, as now, the "Anaconda" scheme was the means resorted to for "suppressing the rebellion." Navies on the water and armies on land sought to crush it, as between the upper and nether mill-stones; while the royal forces could be rapidly transported in ships, our fathers had not, as we have, the advantage of railroads for the rapid concentration of their troops. Steadily the coils of the anaconda were contracted upon them. The conqueror's banner was unfurled in every rebel province. Defeat followed defeat. Victorious hosts captured or occupied almost every city or town in the whole country. The royal armies overran New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; they took Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Newport, and New York, Princeton and Philadelphia. Maryland and Delaware were under their feet.

Virginia suffered severely from their ravages.—The British fleet bombarded and captured Portsmouth, Norfolk and Gosport, with immense quantities of stores, ammunition and cannon, which were carried away or destroyed. They took Suffolk, and burned it to the ground. Petersburg fell into their hands. Warwick, on the James river, then a town larger than Richmond, and very important to the prosecution of the war, was burned with its magazines and stores—its warehouses—its ships on stocks—its tan houses, and its flouring mills. Richmond was captured by a Burnside Expedition under Benedict Arnold, and its cannon foundry and magazine, and many public and private buildings and ware-houses, were destroyed. Williamsburg, the former capital of the State, was also taken. The Legislature of the State fled from Richmond to Charlottesville, whither they were pursued by the ferocious Tarleton, and some of its members captured; the rest escaped to Staunton. Virginia seemed doomed to the alternative of submission or desolation In the meantime North Carolina was devastated by a victorious British army, highly elated by their grand achievements at Charleston and Savannah, who were marching through its very heart, committing the most flagitious outrages in their course.

South Carolina and Georgia suffered more than their sister States. The siege of Charleston is one of the saddest pictures of the war. Provisions in the city were becoming scarce. The Loyalists were busy fomenting disaffection among the distressed inhabitants. A fire from the fleet was opened upon the city. Bombs were falling in every part of it, killing men, women and children, and setting houses on fire. The town militia, in utter despair, had thrown down their arms, and at length, after a gallant and desperate resistance of forty days, the city was surrendered. The enemy obtained between five and six thousand prisoners and about four hundred cannon—an appalling loss to the enfeebled Colonies? The fall of Charleston and the loss of the army paralysed the Republican strength; immense numbers accepted the offers of pardon that were proclaimed, and gave in their allegiance to the crown, and even entered the royal service. The British commanders confidently believed that the finishing stroke of the war had been given. Garrisons were placed in the interior, and the voice of the rebellion was hushed. This was in May, 1781.

But our determined fathers, though *conquered*, were not *subjugated*. The menaces of bayonets, the obligations of extorted oaths and the threats of tyranny and cruelty could not suppress a people determined to be free—and in the following August there was another army to be met and another desperate battle to be fought: and at Camden we suffered another disastrous rout, and another of our armies was annihilated. The victory of Cornwallis on that desperately contested field was complete, and for a moment the hopes of the patriots, particularly at the South, were crushed; their only chance of success seemed to be the intervention of European nations.

Within the space of three months two armies had been annihilated, and our most active military corps scattered to the winds. Cornwallis considered the subjugation of South Carolina accomplished, and, confident of future success, moved to the North State, to establish Royal rule there. Then followed his march to and retreat from Charlotte—the defeat of his detachments at King's Mountain and the Cowpens—the pursuit of Greene—the battle at Guilford—their retreat of the British to Wilmington—their march to Virginia, and the final capture of Cornwallis' army at Yorktown—closing the first war of American independence in a blaze of triumphant glory, only two months after that hour of blackest darkness.—*Christian Observer.*

A BRAVE STANDARD BEARER.—At the battle of Shiloh, two of the standard bearers of the "Confederate Response Battalion" were cut down early in the action, when Major Clack called out for a volunteer to bear the standard. Private Harris, a gallant soldier, resident in the 4th District, and a member of the police, stepped forward and offered to bear the flag whithersoever his commander directed him. "Take that flag, sir, and never yield as long as you can hold it," exclaimed Major Clack. "Aye, aye, sir," responded Harris. Shortly afterwards, there being some hesitation in the line, the gallant General of the Brigade, J. Patton Anderson rode up, and grasping the flag staff which Harris was waving in front of the line, ordered him to deliver it to him.—Harris refused, and told the General to let go the flag, as he was ordered not to give it up, adding "I will take it wherever you command me." "Then you will do; go ahead," ordered the General; and Harris boldly advanced with the Standard, the whole line followed him and swept over the batteries, carrying everything before them. Throughout the subsequent conflict Harris bore the standard, and even when his right hand was badly shot, he clung to it with the left, and never relinquished it until our victory was complete. Harris's wound proved a severe one, and he has come home to have it properly attended to. The standard of the Confederates was riddled with bullets, and presents a very tattered aspect, but it will ever be a noble and proud trophy of the courage and resolution of the man who bore it so nobly through all the terrible scenes of that eventful day.—*N. O. Delta.*

SPORT AMONG THE PICKETS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in McClellen's army, says:

During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine, "Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine in response pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show." Georgia pokes out his head, and Maine blazes away. "Too low," sings Georgia. In this way the two alternated several times, without hitting. Finally Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Cease firing," shouts Georgia. "Cease it is," responds Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business for one day; 'spose we adjourn for rations?" "Agreed," says the other. And so the two march away in different directions, one whistling "Yankee Doodle," and the other "Dixie."

Remarks of Mr. Graham,
OF ORANGE.

Delivered in Convention, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, on the resolution of Mr. Thompson to fix a day of Adjournment.

Mr. Graham said, he had not intended to say a word in this discussion, but assaults had been made upon this body which required notice from some one, lest it should suffer injustice in public estimation. The public bodies of this country, have been always subject to very free criticism. Those who were without, very frequently charged that their proceedings were liable to very great objection, and desired it be inferred that if the objectors had had constituted the assembly under review, better things might have been expected.—But it was rather unusual for members of such an assemblage themselves to become its assailants. The gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) accuses this Convention of incompetency for the duty of revising the Constitution. The gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Jones,) asserts that it has fallen into disfavor with the people, and therefore they both concur in its adjournment or dissolution. I, said Mr. Graham, am quite indifferent as to the time of adjournment, though I think much business requires attention before we do adjourn, and that far more anxiety seems to prevail for adjournment, than as to the condition in which that Constitution and the public interests will be left by reason of an adjournment, without giving to them proper consideration. While these sweeping accusations are made against this assembly in general, and which without explanation must apply equally to us all, gentlemen are very careful to exempt themselves, and are prepared with an excuse to their constituents that they could not control the action of a majority. Now Sir, I deny that this Convention is incompetent to revise and re-write the Constitution; or to transact any other business requiring its deliberations in the trying circumstances around us. The proof of this allegation seems to be found in the refusal of the Convention to adopt certain rules of order proposed by the gentleman from Hertford. Sir, his proposition was adopted in part, and that part tends to accelerate business, bnt as to the remainder of it, a majority differd from the mover, and rejected it. Acknowledging the gentleman's intelligence and usefulness, it may be sufficient to dismiss this charge, with the remark of Dr. Johnson, that he who accuses all mankind convicts himself. The Convention contains as much of patriotism and capacity as will probably be found in any similar assemblage. If it cannot perform the task required, it will hardly be executed by any other. That there may have been, at some time useless debate, or not sufficient regard for economy of time, is no doubt true.—This, however, is incident to all free assemblies.

But the gentleman from Rowan makes a graver charge. He asserts that the Convention has lost the confidence of the people. How is this ascertained? The people have elected no man their prophet to proclaim their voice.—Each one of us can speak for his own constituency, and I presume for no other. I have derived no such information from mine. Sensible of the magnitude of their affairs in this time of trial, they bestowed a generous confidence and expected the exercise of considerable discretionary powers. In that, I must presume, they do not differ from the generality of their fellow citizens; and I cannot believe that any portion of the people have so poor an opinion of their representatives as to suppose they linger here to gratify their vanity, for public debate, or for the sake of the compensation allowed to meet their expenses.

Mr. President, that a persistent effort has been made to bring this Convention into disrepute with the people, perfectly is manifest—whether it has been a successful effort, is quite another question. From the moment that this body determined to equalize taxation upon slaves as upon other propety, so as to expose all the resources of the State to levies, to meet our great and increasing expenditures, and signifies its disposition to revise the Constitution, this effort commenced. Presses and politicians had arrayed themselves against this great measure of reform and their constituency, a matter of far greater importance than the public welfare, required their opposition to be persisted in. Hence, the outcry that the Convention was exceeding its powers, and ought to be dissolved, that it was elected simply to dissolve the old Union and form a new one, a task so easy of peformance that it could be finished in the brief space of or two days—as if a great Revolution involving State existence, would carry itself on, and required no provisions of finance, and no inquiry into the measures of attack or defence in the war which was then raging. The Convention found a large army in the course of being levied on State account only—a measure proper and necessary before the accession of this State to the Southern Confederacy; but after the adoption of the Confederate government, by which the war making power was surrendered to that government, together with the power to raise means and pay all the expenses incurred in its prosecution, it became unnecessary to retain this army on our hands—and provision was made for its transfer to the Confederate authority, to to be supported out of its Treasury. The Convention deemed it quite a work of supererogation, that the State, after paying her share of Federal revenues to support the war establishment at Richmond for the defence of the whole country, should be burthened with a like establishment at Raleigh, for her own defence, and passed its ordinance accordingly. This was made another cause of complaint, and the General Assembly at its next session was induced to reverse this policy as far as practicable. The result has been the contraction of a large debt, for the payment, equipment and supplies of troops by the State, which properly belongs to the General government. I have

made some inquiry into this subject, and I have not heard of a single other State which has pursued a similar policy, or contracted an equal amount of debt on account of the war. In them a disbursing officer of the General government has been at hand to defray expenses, and make payments as they have fallen due. Yet, one of the chief offences of this body was, that it required the general system to be adopted here.

The Convention also required information of the Executive in relation to the public defences, and was met by the answer, no doubt sincerely made, as a matter of opinion, that all was safe. But alas! how delusive and mortifying was the assurance when put to the test. It ventured to propose and to urge measures of defence which did not meet Executive approbation. All of these, and other like causes have arrayed against it a political opposition which have endeavored to disparage it in the public esteem, I believe, without success—I am sure without justice. No dereliction is imputed to it, in measures necessary for the prosecution of the war; but no credit is allowed to it for four or five millions of appropriations in aid of those provided by the Legislature—None for levies of men without stint whenever called for, for carrying it on; but a general prejudice is sought to be engendered by vague charges of exceeding its authority snd prolonging its powers.

Sir, let us do nothing to give countenance to this unreasoning prejudice. You can, in my belief, transact all the business before you, including constitutional revision, and adjourn in twelve or fifteen days. And, here let me observe, that some constitutional amendment is indispensible, notwithstanding the frequent proposition that that subject shall be ignored—otherwise, no Senator can be elected in the coming August; none but a citizen of the United States being entitled to a vote in that election, as the Constitution now stands. But, if you propose to adjourn within a less time than that I have indicated, I shall acquiese, but do not assign reasons for it that minister to prejudice and injustice.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than 50 cents, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.
Three months,	50.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—We see that public meetings are being held in a number of counties, to take into consideration the subject of nominating suitable persons for Governor and the Legislature.

We would very much like to see a move made in that direction in this county;—It is high time that we come to some understanding about the matter, and we hope some one will take the initiative step at an early day.

PRAYER DAY.—Friday last, the day set apart by President Davis for humiliation and prayer, was observed in this place by religious exercises.

HAIL STORMS.—We learn that a destructive hail storm passed over the neighborhood of Yadkin Institute, Davidson County, on the 14th inst.

On Tuesday evening a hail storm, accompanied with rain, passed over a strip of country about five miles north-east of this place, doing considerable damage.

Yesterday, as were going to press, we were surprised by a sparse fall of very large hail stones, some reaching the size of a walnut.

THE CEREALS.—Considerable apprehension is felt respecting the wheat crop, fears being entertained that the wet weather we have had may produce the rust. The corn crop will be late maturing, and it is feared may be injured by early frost.

The Salisbury Watchman states that the early white wheat is said to be already ruined by the rust, in that region; and that not one acre in twenty, of the bottom land, reserved for corn, has yet been seeded.

☞ Mrs. President Davis, with her four children, are residing in Raleigh for the present. Several ladies and gentlemen accompany the President's family, among whom are Senator Gwyn, of California, and his son.

☞ Col. D. K. McRae, whose regiment suffered so severely in the engagement with the enemy at Williamsburg, arrived here Tuesday morning, on a visit to his family, (who have been sojourning in this place for some time,) to recruit his health.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—At Gordonsville, JAMES ALSPAUGH, of Capt. Stow's Forsyth company.

At Goldsboro', WESLEY MOSS, of Capt. Atwood's Forsyth company.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—Inquiry is frequently made in regard to the Conscription Act. We can do no more than publish everything upon the subject at our command, and the reader must judge for himself. This week we copy the order of the Secretary of War by Adjutant General Cooper, in regard to substitutes.

No officer has yet been appointed to enroll the people of this State.

☞ In this issue will be found Col. McRae's (5th N. C. Troops) official report of the battle at Williamsburg.

It will be seen from this report, and another account, that the North Carolina Troops acted bravely on the occasion, and that they are receiving due credit. Officers and privates from North Carolina should always promptly give the facts of battles and skirmishes, when N. C. troops are engaged, as experience has taught us that it is very difficult for our State to get full credit for anything she does.

LUTHERAN CONVENTION.—A General Convention of the Lutheran Church in the Confederate States met in Salisbury, on Thursday of last week, for the purpose of forming a General Synod, on the basis of the Augsburg Confession.

The Watchman says: As might be reasonably expected, in the present very excited juncture of our affairs, the attendance was small—many of the Synods not being represented, and no formation for a General Synod was effected. The Convention adjourned to meet again, at the same place, on the 25th September next.

☞ Capt. H. C. Jones, son of H. C. Jones, Esq., we learn from the Salisbury Watchman, has reached home, in a better condition than was expected, and is now doing well. He was shot through both thighs. An account of his "hair-breadth escape" from the enemy will be found in another column.

☞ On Saturday last, 150 more Yankee prisoners, chiefly officers, arrived at Salisbury. The Watchman says:

"It is reported, upon pretty good authority, we believe, that our Government has determined to parole all the privates confined in the prison at this place, and send hither, from Richmond, all the Federal officers held as prisoners; and that this measure will now be executed as speedily as possible. There are about 1,400 privates who will thus be permitted to return to their homes, in the North.

SHAMEFUL.—The military authorities at Charleston, S. C., have signalized their devoted attention to our cause by permitting a few negroes to run off with a valuable armed steamer *in broad day light*, and deliver her over to the enemy! Old Rip Van Winkle opens his eyes upon a sight like that with utter astonishment.—*Watchman.*

The Raleigh Standard learns that, during the Williamsburg battle, "it is reported that Gen. Hill, perceiving the destruction of the two regiments, especially Col. McRae's, ordered a South Carolina reg't to their rescue, but they faltered. He then appealed to them to save their brethren from destruction, and jumped a fence and ordered them to follow him, but they would not go; he then ordered Cols. Terry and McRae to retreat. Col. McRae's loss was nearly 300, and Col. Terry,s over 100. We do not vouch for the correctness of the statement, but give it as we heard it."

☞ Isaiah Respass was Mayor of Washington, in this State, at the time the Yankees visited that place, and was accused of having welcomed the Yankees to the town, and then escorted them about. He was arrested and dragged from his bed in his own house, at a late hour of the night, by a military force, when he was scarcely recovered from a long and dangerous illness, and allowed *one minute*, only, to hurry on the clothes he had worn the day before, but not permitted to take any others with him, and was confined in that den of infamy, McDaniel's negro jail, bail being refused him. He was finally tried and honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him.

Summary of Late News.

No battle yet near Richmond, but one is daily expected. The authorities seem to be confident of a successful resistance to the enemy's gun-boats, the batteries and the river obstructions being efficient.—Our army has fallen back near to the city, and Gen. Johnston's head quarters are at Richmond. Richmond is to be defended at all hazards. Many women and children are leaving the city.

The impression is that McClellan has removed most of his forces from the Peninsula to the south side of James River.

The columns of Fremont are advancing in Western Virginia, and it is said that advanced forces have occupied White Sulpher Springs, and are at Jackson River, on the Central Railroad.

Nothing later from Jackson's army.

Late advices from Corinth indicate no early battle in that quarter. Skirmishes occur freqently, but Halleck delays an onward march. Latest accounts state that the whole Federal army was moving from the river upon our position, and fortifying as they advanced.

The Confederates recently captured 150 beeves. The advance of the Confederates had captured seventy Federals near Paris, Tenn.

The yellow fever had appeared at New Orleans. Scarcity of provisions was being felt in the City, and Butler had consented to arrangements to transport from Mobile a quantity of flour there, owned by citizens of New Orleans.

The enemy was in possession of Pensacola. No attack has yet been made upon Mobile. All was quiet at Savannah and Charleston.

The enemy had not advanced far up the Mississippi river. Preparations were making for resisence at Vicksburg. Fort Pillow and Memphis still hold out against the enemy.

Skirmish Below Kinston.—We understand that a portion of Ransom's Cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy below Kinston, on Monday, in which our loss was nine killed and wounded, and that of the enemy about seventy-five.

It is reported that the enemy have arrived at Vicksburg, Miss.

FROM EUROPE.—Mobile, May 16.—European intelligence has been received up to the 27th ult. The London Times considers the check to the advance of the Federals at Shiloh equivalent to a Confederate victory, and finds in it confirmation of its opinion that the military difficulties of the North had just begun—with the attempted invasion of the Cotton States.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition.

The London Times speculates on the prospective fate of the negro population of the South, and in any result of the war sees for them only slavery, extermination, or extinction.

A weekly journal, established to advocate the Confederate cause, will soon make its appearance in London.

The Times, of the 23d ult., says that the battle of Shiloh has given ground for far more apprehension than hope in the North.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, May 14.—The N. Y. Herald of the 10th inst., was brought up yesterday on the flag of truce steamer, which went down on the previous day to deliver a number of yankee prisoners to the Federal authorities at Old Point. It contains a "magnificent" account of the battle at Williamsburg, which it announces under a heading in glaring capitals of more than half a column in length. The account states that the Federals gained a splendid victory, and puts down tremendous losses both to the Federals and Confederates. The surgeon general of the Federal army of the Peninsula acknowledges a loss, in killed and wounded, in the engagement at Williamsburg, of *three thousand*.

From the Herald's account, four hundred Confederates, who were left wounded on the field of battle, were captured. Our loss, therefore, being admitted at three hundred killed and [illegible] wounded and missing, does not come up to one-third of the loss of the enemy.

Dr. J. S. D. Cullen, who arrived on the truce boat, had an interview with Gen. McClellan at Old Point, in which he asked him how he could conscientiously claim a victory under such circumstances, especially as we held Williamsburg thirty-six hours after the fight, and only retreated afterwards in accordance with a previous programme. McClellan could give no direct answer, but maintained that it was "a victory."

Abraham Lincoln was at Old Point when the steamer left, in high glee, with his military minions, at the evacuation of Norfolk and the Peninsula. A large quantity of liquor was imbibed on the occasion.

Part of the Monitor's Crew Taken.

PETERSBURG, May 19th.—Eighteen of the Monitor's crew came ashore at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at City Point, and were surprised upon landing by the Confederate Pickets, and ordered to surrender. Nine of them, including four officers, laid down their pistols and cutlasses. The others rushed to the small boat and pulled for the Monitor. Eight were killed; the remaining one lost an arm. The Monitor opened fire with a heavy gun, and prevented the capture of the boat and the survivor. The nine Yankee prisoners reached here, and were marched to Gen. Huger's headquarters, surrounded by a great crowd. One of the officers is the paymaster, the others are midshipmen.—None of the Confederates were hurt.

Late Northern papers report the sinking of the Mound City and Cincinnati gunboats by Jeff. Toompson's cotton boat fleet. The Benton was badly damaged.

The Yankees acknowledge the loss of 1,000 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 600 prisoners at Williamsburg.

Gen. Jackson's Victory.

Gen. (Stonewall) Jackson is reported to have gained a great victory over the Yankee General Millroy. We gather from our exchanges the following encouraging reports:

The Lynchburg Virginian says:

Telegraphic intelligence from Jackson's army is received that Jackson has secured the passes of Cheat Mountain, and had forces at Franklin, Pendleton County, whereby the enemy's retreat had been cut off. They are represented as being in a most deplorable condition, utterly broken up, having thrown away their arms and are wandering about the mountains without food. It is said some 500 were captured on Monday the 12th inst. Large quantities of ammunition taken from the enemy had been sent to Staunton.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 14th corroborates the above by stating that this information "has reached us by private telegrams and letters, which leave no doubt of its correctness.

The Richmond Examiner of the 15th says:

OUR GUERRILLA BANDS

in Northwestern Virginia have been doing good work. They made, a few days since, a descent on Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas county, drove out the Yankees, taking a number of prisoners and capturing their baggage and stores.

They then surrounded the town of Suttonsville, the county seat of Braxton county. The Yankees sent out a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally. The guerrillas took 142 prisoners and all their stores and baggage.

Our men then followed up and took the enemy's stronghold on Cheat Mountain, capturing a number of prisoners, together with all the baggage, and put the remainder of the Federal force to flight. These latter were met by Millroy's Federal army, who followed by Jackson, were on their way to Cheat Mountain, and reported that locality to be occupied by ten thousand desperadoes. Millroy thereupon stopped, and was a tacked by General Jackson, who captured all his trains and artillery and routed his whole force. [The above needs confirmation.]

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SUBSTITUTES IN THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ. AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, April 26, 1862.

General Order No. 29.

I. The following regulations concerning substitutes in the Army, are published by direction of the Secretary of War:

1. Any non commissioned officer or soldier not indebted to the Government who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his Captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the Camp of the Company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport, but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the Government

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Army be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years, unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or Soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the Government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowances due to the non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged, shall go to the substitute at the next pay day.

5 Substitution shall not exceed one per month in each Company, and shall be noted in the next morning report, muster roll and monthly return.

II. When any person liable to military duty under the Act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the Commandant of a Camp of Instruction, for recruits raised under the said act; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the Commandant of the Camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until accepted and enrolled.

III. On the reorganization of new Companies from Companies already in service, and the election consequent thereon of officers, according to existing laws, the commissions of such of the officers of former Companies as may not be re-elected will necessarily expire, and they will cease to be in service from the date of reorganization and election.

By command of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER PLANTER AT CHARLESTON.

Under the heading of "disgusting treachery and negligence," the Charleston *Mercury* of Wednesday last, thus narrates the particulars of the steamboat affair, as follows:

Yesterday at daylight the steamer Planter, in the absence of her officers, was taken by four or five of her colored crew from her berth at Southern Wharf to the enemy's fleet. She is a high pressure cotton boat of light draught, formerly plying on the Pee Dee River, but latterly chartered by the Government, with her officers and crew, from Mr. Furguson, her owner, and used as a transport and guard boat about the harbor of Charleston. Her armament was a 32 pounder and a twenty four pound howitzer. The evening previous she had taken aboard four guns for one of the newly-erected works, either that on Morris Island or Fort Timber, viz: a 42 pounder, rifled and banded, an 8-inch columbiad, both of which had been struck at the reduction of Fort Sumpter, an 8-inch sea coast howitzer and a 32 pounder.—These guns were to have gone to their destination early in the morning, and been mounted yesterday. Three Sentinels were stationed in sight of her, and a detail of twenty men were within hail for the relief of the post. Between half-past three and four o'clock the Planter steamed up and cast loose, the Sentinels having no suspicions of foul play, and thinking she was going about her business. At a quarter past four o'clock she passed fort Sumpter, blowing her whistle and plainly seen. She was reported by the corporal of the guard as the guard boat, to the officer of the day, Capt. Flemming, one of the best and most reliable officers of the garrison. The fort is only called on to recognize authorized boats passing, taking for granted that they have their officers aboard. This was done as usual. The run to Morris Island goes a long way out past the fort, and then turns. The Planter on this trip did not turn.

The officers of the Planter were Captain Relyea, Mate Smith, and Engineer Plisher.—They have been arrested, and will, we learn, be tried by Court Martial for disobedience of a standing general order, that the officers and crews of all light draft steamers in the employment of the Government will remain on board day and night.

The result of this negligence may be only the loss of the guns and of the boat, desirable for transportation. But things of this kind are sometimes of incalculable injury. The lives and property of this whole community are at stake, and might be jeopardized by events apparently as trifling as this. It is, therefore, due to the service and the cause, that this breach of discipline, however innocent in intention on the part of the officers, should be dealt with as it deserves. Without strict discipline no military oporations can succeed.

Inflammatory Proclamation of Butler, &c.

RICHMOND, MAY 13.—The following is a copy of a dispatch received by the Secretary of State:

CAMP MOORE, May 13.

To Hon. J. P. Benjamin:

Gen. Butler, on the 11th took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, and searched the person of the Consul and took from him the key of the vault. In the vault were eight hundred thousand dollars, transferred by the Citizen's Bank to the Hopes of Amsterdam to pay the interest on bonds.

Butler took possession of the French and Spanish Consuls at the old Canal Bank and placed a guard there. The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan, and had not returned Sunday morning.

It is said the guard had been removed from the office of the French and Spanish Consuls.

He also seized the Canal Bank and Sam Smith's Banking house. He has issued inflammatory proclamations to incite the poor against the rich and promised to distribute among the poor thousands of barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. The poor will soon be starving.

From the State Journal.

REPORT OF COL. D. K. McRAE, FIFTH N. C. TROOPS.

HEAD QUART'S, EARLY'S BRIGADE,
May 10 h, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, under your order, the casualties in the 5th N. C. regiment, commanded by me on the 5th, in the battle near Williamsburg.

About three o'clock, p. m., my regiment was formed in line of battle, composed of the 5th N. C. on the right; 23rd N. C., Col. Hoke, next; 38th Virginia, Lt. Col. Whittle, next, and 24th Virginia, Col. Terry, on the extreme left, with orders from Gen. Early to ascertain the position and charge a battery of the enemy, supposed to be stationed in the woods in our front. After the formation of the line we were moved forward by the direction of Major General D. H. Hill, with instructions to approach the enemy close, with trailed arms, without firing until close upon them. The line passed down into a marshy ravine, and my regiment formed itself in a dense undergrowth composed chiefly of pine which made the advance in line difficult. On the verge of the field beyond, I halted and reformed the line and examined for the enemy's battery. Not seeing any indication of his presence I advanced the line about 100 yards into the field, and as I did so a battery situated at a distance of 700 to 900 yards on the left opened upon us with shell. I immediately changed the direction of the line so as to face towards this point and found that this battery was posted in a skirt of woods near a redoubt, around and on which there appeared to be *at least* a brigade of the enemy. As soon as I made this movement I found that the line was broken, and I could nowhere see Colonel Hoke with the 23rd, or Lt. Col. Whittle with the 38th Virginia. The approach to the battery was through an open field of soft earth without any cover for my troops, and feeling great axiety, I despatched my Adjutant, Lieut. McRae, and Major P. J. Sinclair to Gen. Hill, with a request to be informed what battery I was to charge. Major Sinclair returned with an answer that I was to charge the battery which opened on us, and do it quickly. I immediately put the line in motion, and the men sprang off at a rapid pace. About this time a regiment, which I found afterwards to be the 24th Virginia, Col. Terry, engaged the enemy at some three hundred yards to my left in front and drove him out of some houses towards his redoubt. Finding the 23d and 38th still absent, I saw the necessity of connecting my line with this regiment to support it, and at the same time to get the cover of the houses referred to. I ordered my line to advance obliquely to the left, and when I found my men advancing too rapidly, and not sufficiently obliquely, I ordered a halt, passed to the front of the line and urged my men to move less rapidly and press more sensibly to the left, and to compose them I ordered them to lie down.—The [illegible] us with his rifles, which began to be fatal, and at this moment I observed Capt. Early, Gen. Early's Aid, some distance on my left, waving me on. I then pushed on. My color bearer was first struck down, then the flag was seized by his comrade, who fell immediately. A third took it and shared the same fate, when Capt. Berry Robinson, of Co. A, carried it until the staff was shivered to pieces in his hand. Under this fire of grape from the battery, and vollies from the infantry, the regiment continued to advance until I found a slight shelter of a low fence within a hundred yards of the redoubt. The fire was terrific, and my men and officers were falling on every side, and the 24th Virginia, immediately on my left, was suffering in like proportion. I had delivered my first fire at about 190 yards and my men were now firing with effect upon a body of the enemy who were retreating into the redoubt. At this time Col. Terry fell upon my left, Lieut. Col. Hairston also, and the horse of my Major, Sinclair, had been killed under him Lt. Col. Badham fell upon my right, and I found myself, with Maj. Maury, of the 24th Virginia, the only field officers remaining on horse. I had previously sent my Adj't to Gen. Hill announcing my loss and the danger of my position, earnestly begging reinforcements, but finding my forces too small, and the position fatally destructive, I did not wait his return, but ordered my command to fall off down the cover of the fence, and immediately afterwards I received an order to retreat. The charge upon the battery was not attended with success. I have no doubt it would have been, had the 23d North Carolina and the 38th Virginia participated in the assault. How heroically my officers and men endeavored to execute the charge entrusted to them, the list of casualties hereto appended will exhibit, and it is a matter of pride to the survivors, as it was of encouragement to all engaged, to know that their whole conduct was under the direction and immediate personal observation of their Major and Brig. General, the latter of whom fell while bravely leading the attack. All of my officers and men behaved with courage, and no discrimination can be made among them. My regiment is now so reduced as to be inefficient. I beg that it may be speedily supplied, and I ask you, General, in calling to the attention of the Department this regiment, to suggest that my first Lieutenants, who survived, may be assigned to the command of the companies who have lost their Captains by death, wounds and imprisonment, except in the case of Capt. H. C. Jones, who was wounded but escaped, and I hope will soon resume his command.

My Adjutant who was with me throughout the fight, rendered me most valuable assistance, and his good conduct, I am sure, did not fail to attract your attention.

I beg to bring to your notice another instance of patriotic action, which merits reward, Mr. Nicholson O. Washington, a young gentleman of St. Louis, had volunteered as a private in my ranks, and on this occasion accompanied me as my Orderly on the field.—He maintained his position by my side throughout, and delivered my orders along the line with coolness and precision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. K. McRAE,
Col. 5th, N. C.

SALT.

THE undersigned having a lot of SALT on hand, offers it for sale.

JOHN P. VEST.

Salem, May 2, 1862. 1-tf.

Richmond not to be Surrendered.

The following proclamation was issued by the Governor of Virginia:

A PROCLAMATION.

The General Assembly of this Commonwealth having resolved that the capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property by the State or individuals shall thereby result, will be cheerfully submitted to, and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive I do therefore request all officers who are out of service from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall at 5 o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force, &c. Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary.—We have a gallant army in the field, upon which we fully and confidently rely, but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object in view. The capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

Given under my hand and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the 86th year of the Commonwealth.

Signed, JOHN LETCHER.

THE FIGHT AT FORT DRURY.

The fight at Fort Drury yesterday, on James river, (Chesterfield side,) was quite an exciting affair, and we have good grounds for believing, resulted in a decided repulse to the Lincoln gunboats. A gentleman who was present, informs us that the approach of the Federals was first discovered by our pickets about day-light. The fighting was commenced at half-past 7, and was continued without intermission until 11, when the gunboats, entirely satisfied, retired rapidly down the river. The "Galena," an ironclad, but not so formidable as the "Monitor," was the only vessel engaged, although the "Monitor" and three gunboats were present. The enemy fired very rapidly, and did some execution in and around the Fort, but many of the shells went far beyond the works, some of them exploding a mile distant, and others bursted over the tunpike. The "Galena" was placed *hors du combat* by a plunging shot, which entered her upper deck, ranging downwards, and setting her on fire. She proceeded a mile or so down the river, when she was run into shallow water and sunk, to save her from total destruction by fire.

A shot from one of our rifled guns cut a small boat in twain, which was swinging from the side of one of the wooden vessels, and sent two men which it contained to the bottom.

As the fleet moved off, our sharp-shooters, who lined the banks of the river for three or four miles, poured their deadly missiles into every port hole and at every pilot-house. One pilot was certainly killed, as he was seen to fall at the crack of a sharp-shooter's rifle. Others of the invaders, it is thought, were sent to their final account. The high bluffs, thickly covered with under-growth, afford admirable protection for sharp-shooters, and the number, we hear, is to be greatly increased.

The casualties on our side were 5 killed and 8 wounded.

Our informant saw a mule which was dreadfully mangled and killed, more than a quarter of a mile from the Fort, by the explosion of a shell. The animal had three legs cut off, and its side was torn out.

It is the opinion of several who were present at the bombardment, that the enemy will make another attempt to silence our guns at Fort Drury, and that when he next comes, it will be with mortar boats. The bluffs are too elevated for his gunboats to do much execution.

We are pleased to learn that the best spirits pervade our men, and that they are determined to make Old Abe's "on to Richmond" by water, as difficult as have been his efforts to reach our glorious capital on *terra firma.*—*Petersburg Express.*

THE CONDITION OF MEMPHIS.

The Western correspondent of the Charleston Courier, gives the following description of the condition of Memphis, Tennessee.

The occupation of New Orleans, of course opens the mouth of the Mississippi, and Federal gunboats have alredy started up the river in chase of one of our escaping steamers. They are looked for in the vicinity of Memphis within four days—a contingency which your correspondent will sagaciously anticipate by "pegging out." A majority of the residents of the city will remain and take their chances under Federal dominion. Those most closely identified with the Southern cause, have already gone, and by the end of this week that sterling paper, the Memphis "Appeal," and its hive of workers will have followed in the wake. The "Avalanche" will continue its publication in Memphis. Confederate money is refused here in dozens of places, and for small articles it is impossible to make use of this class of funds. Tennessee money is at a premium of from 15 to 20 per cent. At Nashville it is selling at the same rate. Some of the merchants have closed their stores rather than sell their goods for Confederate money which they cannot use, and wherever it is accepted, the surplus cash is being invested in real estate, jewelry, plate and diamonds. Sugar has risen two cents and a half.—Those who will remain in Memphis are generally the financial grey beards, whose property and pecuniary interests are at stake, and they have been the first on the black list at the approach of danger to sound the alarm, produce panic, and discredit the treasure of the Confederacy.

THE CASTOR OIL PLANT.—We urge on all farmers, and gardeners, who can procure seeds, the advantage of devoting good room to the castor Oil plant. We are told by Mills: "The Palma-Christi, or Castor Oil plant, has been cultivated in Kershaw District with great success. Mr. Rudolphis, of Camden, some years ago, planted fifty or sixty acres of it, and from the berries expressed large quantities of cold drawn oil. The product was one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons to the acre, and its medical qualities as effective as those of the imported oil."

From Norfolk and Portsmouth.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

An intelligent gentleman, who was in Norfolk on Saturday and Sunday last, and who left Portsmouth on Monday evening at half-past six o'clock, furnishes the editor of the Petersburg Express with the following interesting account of the situation of affairs in that section of the State:

The Federals had full possession of both places, and their pickets extended out on every road beyond the suburbs of both cities. How our informant eluded these pickets it is not necessary here to state, but he did elude them, and relates many interesting incidents which came under his observation during Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The city of Norfolk was formally surrendered by Mayor Lamb to Gen. Wool Saturday evening about dark, the latter immediately returning to Fortress Monroe. Several large war vessels came up to Norfolk Saturday night, among the number the Minnesota, and anchored in the stream fronting the city. These vessels were piloted to Norfolk through the narrow passage in Elizabeth river by the traitor Tobias, who ran off to Old Point Thursday, while in discharge of important duties entrusted him by the Confederate authorities.

Our informant is unable to recall the name of the military commandant of Norfolk, but he has established his headquarters at the Atlantic Hotel, and the soldiers of Lincoln on Saturday evening and Sunday, crowded the streets to such an extent, that it was difficult for one to make his way through them.

At a dress parade on Ward's Farm, Sunday afternoon, 5,000 Federal soldiers were present, and they all exhibited admirable drill and discipline.

The soldiers upon dismissal, scattered themselves thickly about the late Entrenched Camp of the Confederates, and the officers expressed amazement, that with such fortifications, the Confederates should have dreamed of evacuating the place. General Wool was loud in his expressions of astonishment at the evacuation, and declared in the presence of several, that with such fortifications by land and water, and the Merrimac guarding the Roads, he could have held Norfolk against any force that might have been brought against it.

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the Seminole steamed up to the city. A crowd of a thousand or more persons assembled on Chamberlaine's wharf, for the want of something else to do, which the commander of the Federal steamer construed into a welcome to the "old flag." Instantly all hands were beat to quarters, every flag was flung to the breeze, the jack tars manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers. This jubilant demonstration was responded to by the crowd, with nine groans, which were given with a strength of lung distinctly audible at the wharf in Portsmouth. The Federals were taken all aback, and the gallant tars dropped from the rigging with much more alacrity than they had manned them.

The halyards having been cut by the Confederates, a sailor "shinned" the flag staff on the Custom House Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, and having adjusted the ropes, the Stars and Stripes were speedily run up. A few faint cheers from a crowd of drunken Federals in front of the Atlantic Hotel, was the only but befitting reception with which the Yankee bunting was greeted.

We are assured that the great mass of the Norfolk people are as true and loyal to the Confederate Government as those of any portion of the South. One citizen named Kayton, a dealer in musical instruments, was so loud and out-spoken in his laudations of our own and denunciations of the Lincoln government, that the Military Commandant of Norfolk has caused him to be arrested. This is the only arrest that has come to our informant's knowledge.

Portsmouth was surrendered by Mayor Nash, about the same hour Saturday evening, as Norfolk. A Federal General named Wyman, having been appointed Military Governor of the place, received the surrender, embracing the occasion to assure the people that the Yankees came not to destroy property but to restore order; to relieve an oppressed people, and reinstate that g-a-l-o-r-i-o-u-s old flag which had been so long concealed from the view of the dear Portsmouth people. Much other gasconade and highfalutin kind of sentiment were indulged in, but we have quoted enough to give the reader an idea of the style. We regret to hear that a strongly traitorous feeling has manifested itself in Portsmouth, and that several citizens of that place made themselves prominently officious in offering their obeisance to the new comers, and proffering their services in any capacity which might be desired. One man, who had long acted as a detective for the Confederate Provost Marshal, shouted lustily for the stars and stripes, and in order to effectually cloak his hypocrisy, concealed an onion in his handkerchief, and shed copious tears of rejoicing at the sight of every blue coat and brass button he encountered. Meeting a loyal citizen of the South, he could not withstand the gaze of an honest man, but bowed his head, while his cheeks suddenly became crimsoned with shame.

The Federal officers made diligent enquiry about the destruction of the Navy Yard, and earnestly solicited information of the whereabouts of any who had been engaged in the incendiary proceeding.

Five hundred Yankee cavalry escorted Gen. Wyman to Portsmouth, and took possession of the officers buildings in the Navy Yard. They had been spared for reasons which we have already given.

The Federals endeavored to make themselves very agreeable to the people of Portsmouth, and stated freely, that but few of them would remain there. The greater portion of their men, they said, would speedily take up the line of march for Richmond; that the "rebel lion" was now on its last legs, and that they expected the "rebel" capital to fall without the fighting of another battle.

Monday morning a wagon drove up to the Market House in Portsmouth, and swept every pound of beef from the butchers' stalls. Upon being told that the citizens desired to live, the Commissary replied that the citizens must dispense with beef for the present, as he desired it for the soldiers. The owners, however, were promptly paid to the last cent in gold and silver.

The Federal soldiers all expressed the most profound amazement at the destruction of the Merrimac. They said she had made them feel more uneasy than any other event of the war, and the opinion at Old Point was general, that she was the most formidable war vessel ever constructed. But one regret mingled with the universal rejoicing which her wanton destruction had produced, and that was the fact that she had not come into Yankee possession intact.

COLONEL MORGAN.

The annexed report of a daring expedition on the part of Col. Morgan and his brave comrades, [copied from the Atlanta Commonwealth] is perhaps the same affair to which reference is made by the Nashville Reporter for the Missouri Republican, dressed up and colored by Yankee ingenuity, as a Telegraphic report of a late engagement, in which, of course, the Yankees were most successful.

MORGAN AT LEBANON, TENN.—At Pulaski Col. Morgan, as the public knows, had an engagement with the enemy, in which one hundred and ten of the latter were killed, and three hundred and fifteen prisoners, with the loss of but one man on our side.

The gallant partisan leader, leaving 600 of his men at Pulaski, proceeded Northward with the remaining 400 on an enterprise of much importance and daring. Unfortunately however, some prisoners, parolled at Pulaski reached Nashville in time to notify the Federal Commander of the intended movement. While at Lebanon, thirty miles east of Nashville, Col. Morgan, with his 400 men were surprised and surrounded on three sides, in the public square, by three regiments of Lincoln troops—one of cavalry and two of infantry. Morgan immediately orderee 200 of his men to dismount and fight behind their horses.

The first volley was a deadly one, and during the consternation produced, Col. Morgan charged furiously at the head of the other two hundred, and cutting his way through the enemy made his escape over the turnpike running westwardly on the South side of the Cumberland. The enemy's cavalry followed in hot pursuit, but Morgan with forty of his men turned to the right, leaving the turnpike, and crossed the river at Carthage, eighteen miles from the Icebanon. The enemy supposing he would keep the South bank, passed the fork in the road, on the track of the other part of the force. These outran the enemy and crossed the river lower down, completely eluding their pursuers, and finally rejoined their comrades at a point near the Kentucky line.

Of the 200 who dismounted at Lebanon, 40 were killed, wounded and missing—most of their horses having been killed, in consequence of having been used for breastworks. The loss of the enemy was heavy supposed to be several hundred, as dead bodies lay scattered close together over a large area.

One of those parolled by Colonel Morgan at Pulaski, named Woolford, was re-taken.—He was lashed to a horse, one of Morgan's men bestride him—the object being to take him with them. But the enemy getting too close, a bowie knife closed his earthly career, the cords were cut, and his lifeless corpse was allowed to drop in the road.

Thus was the escape of this gallant party secured, and the enemy foiled in a most brilliant and successful manner, leaving him and his men at liberty to be a terror to vandal invaders and to execute the great purpose of his enterprize. We have been informed as to that purpose, but deem it better to withold it. He has four thousand picked men in Tennessee ready to join him, so that in due time, the public will hear startling news from him—news worthy his genius and prowess, and which will be a crusher to our insolent foe.

LATEST FROM COL. MORGAN.

One of Morgans's men reports that Morgan lost twenty killed and wounded, and forty prisoners, in the fight at Lebanon. Morgan's force killed sixty Federals and captured 140 but was compelled to retire, a heavy Federal force being near, coming to attack. Morgan's missing men are coming in.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN MEXICO.

We find in an extract from the Eco de Europa, of the 15th of March—a newspaper which follows the army, and is now published in Orizaba—the following details of the awful catastrophe which took place in San Andres Chalchicomula:

On the 7th instant, the village of San Andres Chalchicomula was the scene of one of those terrible accidents which cannot be witnessed without a feeling of pity, mingled with terror. Some 2,000 men, with about 300 women and children, belonging to or following the Mexican army, and most of whom attached to regiments, raised in the State of Oaxaca, had taken up their quarters in the commissariat building, in which were stored great quantities of gunpowder and ammunition. But these, instead of being kept in a room for that purpose, were left scattered in the yards, exposed to the heat of the sun and the fire of smokers. At 3 o'clock in the evening, a spark fell in one of the boxes, set its contents on fire, and the fire being communicated to the other stores a general explosion followed, and the whole pile was blasted with a tremendous noise, the walls tumbling down with a fearful crash, and burying under their ruins all human beings gathered under that roof. More than one thousand persons were killed, and the remainder wounded more or less dangerously.

As soon as this catastrophe was known in Orizaba and Cordova, the surgeons of the French and English troops hastened to the scene of that cruel accident, to attend to the numerous victims, as they were taken from among the ruins. It is said that this explosion was caused by blazing fires, which a number of ignorant women had made in the yards near the boxes, in order to cook the victuals of the soldiers.

THE YANKEES AT SUFFOLK.

We learn from citizens of the town, who reached here yesterday, that the Yankee cavalry, whose advent into Suffolk was announced in yesterday's 'Express,' remained in the town but four hours, and then departed by the same route they came. They demeaned themselves with tolerable propriety while there, and endeavored to cultivate an acquaintance with the people, but were received with marked coldness. Several citizens told them that the people of Suffolk were unalterably attached to the Confederate Government, and would never acknowledge allegiance to any other. They purchased corn for their horses and food for their men, but paid for it, and remarked that they would visit the place again in a short time, when they would endeavor to make a more protracted stay. The Colonel is said to be the son of a New York merchant, who has sold the Suffolk merchants thousands of dollars worth of goods. He was immediately recognized by several.

WANTED,

A GOOD Shoe and Boot maker, to whom fair wages will be paid. He must come well recommended as to character, sobriety and industry.

Apply to MOSS, ANDERSON & CO.

Clemmonsville, N. C. April 24, 1862. 1-4t.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

NORTH CAROLINIANS ON THE PENINSULA

We copy elsewhere from the Richmond Dispatch of the 12th inst. interesting accounts furnished it of the Williamsburg battles on Sunday and Monday, the 4th and 5th inst. The heroes of the Sunday's fight turn out to have been North Carolinians, though in the many accounts scattered over the country no mention of them has been made until now. Capt. Manly is a son of Gov. Manly of Raleigh, his company is from Wake County, and his battery that captured with the U. S. Arsenal at this place.

Until Monday last we had no knowledge that Col. McRae's North Carolina Regiment participated in the Williamsburg Battle of the 5th inst., and only then through a casual remark in the Richmond Whig that Gen. Early had arrived in Richmond and spoke with enthusiasm of the conduct of the 5th North Carolina and 24th Virginia Regiments. The 5th North Carolina, it would seem from later accounts, bore the brunt of that terrible fight, suffering as no other regiment has suffered since the war begun. The Whig of Tuesday last gives the following account of the part taken by Early's Brigade:—

"At the battle of Williamsburg, Early's brigade was ordered by Major General Hill to charge a battery on the enemy's right wing, posted in a strong redoubt and supported by a brigade of infantry and a reserve of cavalry. The regiments at the time under the command of General Early, were the 24th and 38th Virginia, commanded the first by Col. Terry, and the second by Lieut. Colonel Whittle, and the 5th and 23d North Carolina, commanded the first by Col. McRae, and the second, by Col. Hoke. Owing to the difficulty of getting through the woods, only two of these regiments, the 24th Virginia and the 5th North Carolina, were engaged in the charge. These were led by Gen. Early, who received one severe and one slight wound, and whose horse was shot through the head—but, nevertheless, both rider and horse bore up nobly, and are both now in this city in a fair way of recovery. The two regiments succeeded in driving them from their position, but the havoc in their ranks was so great that they were ordered by Gen. Hill to retire. An idea may be formed of the intrepidity of these gallant regiments, and the hot work in which they were engaged, from the fact that though unitedly numbering only about 1,100 men, they sustained a loss of over 400. The North Carolina regiment that went into the fight numbering 410, came out with only 125. Of twenty-two commissioned officers ten were killed and seven wounded. There has been no heavier casualties in the whole war than this noble regiment sustained. The Lieut Colonel, Badham, was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy badly wounded. Captains Brookfield, Mullins, West, and Garret were killed. Captains Jones and Lea were wounded. The latter was left at the hospital and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. McRae was in the thickest of the fight, and nobly sustained the character for valor which he has heretofore borne. Col. Badham and Major Sinclair conducted themselves heroically—the latter's horse being killed under him. Indeed all—officers and men—illustrated the character of the old North State for the steadiest and truest courage.

"The same may be said of the 24th Virginia. Never was the bearing of soldiers in action finer than theirs."

We have peculiar interest here in this gallant regiment, for our town furnished its Colonel, Major, Adjutant, two Captains, two Lieutenants and one Company. Of these we have lost by death Capt. Mullins, Lieut. Wm. T. Anderson, Lieut. Boswell, and, in killed, wounded and missing, forty-two men from Capt. Robinson's company! Sixty men from that company went into the fight—eighteen came out! God comfort the hearts of the families of these young officers and men, who fell fighting gallantly for their country!

The only particulars we have are contained in the following note from an officer in the Fayetteville company to his father, received here yesterday. Letters, more in detail, had been previously written by him, but as yet this only has come through. He says:—

"In a charge on Fort Magruder near Williamsburg, Lieut. William T. Anderson was killed. He died a gallant death. Lieut. Boswell was also killed. In my company all but eighteen men who were engaged fell. My loss was 42 killed, wounded and missing.

"In the Regiment 17 out of 24 officers were lost—every officer in the left wing but myself and Lieut. Flanagan of Co. D."

THE FIFTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA.—We regret to learn (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that Col. Henry A. Dowd, of the 15th North Carolina regiment, and successor of our lamented townsman Col. R. M. McKinney, was killed in the late fight at Williamsburg. Thus this regiment has lost two Colonels within three weeks.

The Raleigh Standard has the following:

Among the killed and wounded were many gallant and noble spirits who deserved a better fate. We are gratified to learn that Captain Ham. C. Jones of Salisbury, of Co. K. 5th N. C. Troops, has arrived in this city, and is now at the house of his relative, A. Williams, Esq., where he is kindly cared for. Capt. J. behaved with great gallantry, and was wounded with a minnie ball through both thighs. After his comrades were withdrawn from the fight, he arose and was moving off after them, when, being noticed by the Yankees, a shower of bullets were sent after him. He then fell upon his face, and laid there until he supposed they had lost sight of him, when he again got up and went on as well as he could for some twenty paces, when they again sent a volley of bullets after him, and kept up the discharge until he thought it safe again to fall to the ground and lie there until he supposed he might again proceed with safety. This ruse he practiced several times, always with the same result of being followed with a shower of balls, until at length he obtained the protection of the woods at which he was aiming, whence he got a conveyance to the hospital at Williamsburg. This was the way in which several other wounded men were shot at in attempting to reach the woods, and Capt. Jones thinks that in this way Col. Badham was killed. On the next morning, when it was discovered that the wounded at the Williamsburg hospital had been left to fall into the hands of the enemy, Capt. Jones got on his clothes with great difficulty, and hobbled on till he fell in with his friend, Col. J. F. Hoke, who furnished him with a saddle horse, and had him carefully put astride, with his green wounds pressing against the saddle. Thus mounted, he rode some forty miles, when he got into a wagon and was brought to Chickahominy, where he was met by his brother and his faithful servant, Howell. Capt. Jones is accompanied by Lieut. Maloney, a Marylander, who was badly wounded, being shot through the upper part of the breast. Both these young gentlemen are devoted to our cause, and expect to be in the field again in a few weeks. They are both enthusiastic in their praise of Gen. Early and Col. McRae.

STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Number Taxable White, Black, and Free Black Polls, Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State.

Number Acres Land,	26,618,531
Valuation Land,	$111,604,762 63
Valuation Town Property	13,552,745
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate.	125,155'447 63
Number Taxable White Polls,	61,039
Number Taxable Black Polls,	158,655½
Number Taxable Free Black Polls,	2,908
Tax on Land,	$197,729 14
Tax on Town Property.	24,245 46
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	178,200 60
Interest,	90,115 45
Dividend and Profit,	13,810 61
Salaries and Fees,	17,026 62
Studs and Jacks,	5.438 80
Buying and selling Slaves	5,952 19
Daguerreotypists,	297 14
Gates Bridges and Ferries,	1,031 70
Pistols and Knives,	3,645 32
Dirks and Canes,	168 75
Gold Watches,	5,003 61
Silver Watches,	2,114 67
Harps,	37 50
Pianos,	3,827
Plate and Jewelry,	2,174 97
Playing Cards,	247 89
Riding Vehicles,	20,274 59
Liquor Dealers,	56,818 63
Note Shavers,	9,458 72
Merchant's Capital,	50,297 94
Peddlers,	960
Retailers,	9,090
Taverns,	38 75
Circuses,	150
Exhibitions for Reward,	455
Bowling Alleys,	880
Billiard Tables,	2,175
Insurance Companies,	1,300
Express Companies,	140
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,444 22
Livery Stables,	625
Liquor Peddlers,	360
Brokers,	800
Auctioneers,	405 11
Patent Medicines,	1,393 07
Marriage License,	4,850 03
Mortgages and Deeds,	1,499 55
Deeds for Real Estate,	1,181 91
Foreign made Riding Vehicles,	21 25
Commission Merchants,	1,444 40
Drugs and Medicines,	8 41
Natural or Artificial Curiosities,	20
Distress,	251 65
Lightning Rod Men,	40
Privileged Voters,	244 90
Arrears for Insolvents,	37 20
Delinquents,	28 46
Subjects Unlisted,	601 02
Collateral Descent,	2,764 12
Addi'nal tax by former Sh'ff of Edgecombe,	201 45
Additional tax by former Sh'ff Haywood,	35 49
Fair in Richmond County,	43
Total amount,	$721,406 30

SORGHUM BROOM CORN.

Mr. Page, of Morrow county, O., sends a sample of his sorghum brooms to the Delaware Gazette, with a note, from which we extract below. According to his statement the plant is something very valuable:

"The sorghum broom corn excels the common kind one hundred per cent. in yield of brush, and fifty per cent. in value in the eastern markets. The fodder being of a saccharine flavor, it makes a nutritious and palatable food for all kinds of stock, especially milch cows. Its growth in height is not more than one half that of the common broom corn, and it does not impoverish the land as much by fifty per cent., and the brush can be harvested with one half the labor."

While the above praise of sorghum is extravagant, it answers our purpose to indicate the great value of its brush for making brooms. For this purpose it is fully equal to the other variety.

HOW NEWSPAPERS WERE ISSUED IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Our venerable brother of the Macon Messenger relates the following:

In consequence of the extremely high price of paper, it might not be out of place to remind our junior cotemporaries of the reports made by the journals of the western States during the war of 1812, when it was scarcely possible to procure paper or ink. Each subscriber provided himself with a piece of cotton cloth, of the proper size, carried it to the office on the day of publication, when it was printed with the best quality of swamp mud. When the subscriber and his neighbors had read it, the mud was washed out and the cloth returned to the printer for a further investment of news. All the credence may be given to the reminiscence, as the news of the day is a "reliable gentleman" who has passed through Atlanta, or to a telegraphic dispatch.

ATTENTION!

HEAD QUARTERS, 121st Reg't N. C. M.
STONY POINT, May 16, 1862

The commissioned, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 121st Regiment, are hereby commanded to be and appear at Chalk Level, (Smith Frazer's,) on the 5th and 6th days of June next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., in order for drill.

The Commanding Officers of the respective companies in said Regiment are hereby commanded to be and appear at the same place with the companies under their command, on the 7th day of June next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, ready for battalion drill.

By order of
JAMES E. MATTHEWS, Col Com.
By M. MASTEN, Adg't.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

Bethania Barnes,	Wm. H. Lotterloh,
Robt. Church,	L. H. Livingston,
John Dillin,	Thos. J. Latham, Jr.,
Micle Fisher,	Sheadric McKnight,
Susan Flandid,	F. A. Monom,
John Hughes, 2	Sidney C. Painter,
Miss Polly Howell,	John W. Pettus,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Wm. J. Ring,
Miss Catharine Kimbile,	Gasper Todd.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned having administered on the estate of Hugh Patterson, dec'd., will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on

Friday the 30th instant,

the following property: Two Stills and Tubs; two Milch Cows with young calves; one three-years-old Colt; four Wagons; some Hogs; two Clocks; a lot of Old Iron, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JEREMIAH PATTERSON, Adm'r.
Forsyth Co., N. C., May 10, 1862. [3-t s-pd

Head Quarters 71st Reg. N. C. M.

WINSTON, N. C.
May 6th, 1862.

THE Commissioned officers and principal Musicians of the 71st Regiment are hereby commanded to be and appear at Winston, on the 21st and 22d days of this month, by 10 o'clock, A. M., armed as the law directs, ready for drill.

The Commanding officers of the respective companies in said Regiment are hereby commanded to be and appear at Winston, with the companies under their respective commands, on the 23d inst., by 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, ready for Battalion drill.

The commissioned officers of said Regiment, specified in Section 35, new militia law, are hereby ordered to attend at the court-house in Winston on the 24th inst., by 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of holding a Regimental Court Martial. By order of

J. MASTEN, Col. Com.

Lands for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that at April term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Yadkin, State of North Carolina, the Sheriff of said county returned the following lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon:

150 Acres, adjoining the lands of ——, belonging to the heirs of Wesly Shelton dec'd:—tax for 1859 and '60, $11 84

200 Acres, adjoining the lands of James Shores, W. P. Stafford and others, belonging to Amelia Roughton, tax of 1859 and '60, $10 08

Unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes and cost of advertisement, the lands will be sold at the Court-house door in Yadkinville on the 1st Monday in July next,

T. S. MARTIN. Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.
April 16, 1862. 52-6w-pr.adv. $5

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c,

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862. 52-3m-pd

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

Tyre Carter, Adm. of John D. Carter dec'd. vs Wm. H. Carter and others. } Petition to sell Lands to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, that Samuel Messenger and his wife Caroline Messenger, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at our next Court to be held for said County on the 1st Monday of June next, at the Court-house in Winston, and then and there to plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex-parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, this 21st day of April, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

52-6t-pr. adv. $5

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston

March 16, 1862.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR!

I AM authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a LEGION for the war. I want an additional regiment of Infantry, two companies of Cavalry, and one company of Artillery. A bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to each soldier upon his enlistment. Cavalry are required to furnish their own horses, for which the Government will pay them 40 cents per day, and their full value if killed in battle. The best arms and equipments to be had in the Confederacy will be furnished. Recruits will be received singly or by companies. Turn out, and let's make short work with Abe.

☞ Address me for the present at Kinston, North Carolina.

Z. B. VANCE.
Col. Commanding 26th Reg't N. C. T.
April 25, 1862. 52-4t

Executive Department N. Carolina.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 28, 1862.

General Order No. 6.

ALL COMPANIES AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this City, before the 17th day of May, otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.

By order of Gov. CLARK:
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant Gen.

PRINTER'S INK

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb., for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.
April 11 1862. 50-1m

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnamon, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, T M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beekle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Executive Department of North Carolina.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, [48-4t

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.
Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Virginia Atkinson,	Fleete Longworth,
J. B. Barrow,	Lewis Mize,
Mrs. Emily Boles,	James F. Mendenhall,
J. F. Delap,	Wiley Nifong,
Catharine Dunkins,	Mrs. Nancy Samuels,
Mrs. Susan K. Floyd,	T. B. Stimpson. 2
" Nancy Fisher,	Miss Victoria Teague
H. H. Haizlip,	Thos. R. Tate,
Miss Levenia Hines,	C. A. Transue,
J. C. Holder,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
Mr Joyner (pumpmaker)	" Mihala Willard.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS just received at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11, 1862.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

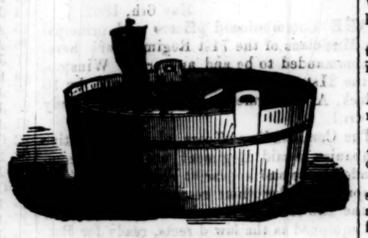
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint thd following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers Grenada, Mississippi

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

A HE PRESS O F ICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 28th, 1862. 48-tf

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,956	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6851	13564
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	739	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6 333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2171	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15915
Catawba	9,022	98	1664	10306
Chatham	12,855	304	6346	17105
Cherokee	8,009	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 105	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,161	578	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6 490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,069	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7935
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,910	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,795	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4181	11638
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6878	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5106	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7348
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	285	2465	6 357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1908	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

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Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'fion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 8
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 8, 1861.

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